TO REDUCE WOOL DUTIES.

ANOTHER " DARK LANTERN " CONFERENCE. REVENUE QUESTIONS TROUBLING THE FREE-

TRADERS-LARGE LOSSES UNDER THE SPRINGER BILL-MANY INCOME TAX MEASURES PROPOSED

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Feb. 10.—There was another conference of the "Bark Lantern" section of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and as usual no conclusion was reached. The members of the Junta were unusually reticent, and some of them were unwilling even to say what bills were the subject of discussion. Chairman Springer's reply to an inquiry on that point

"Oh, we considered all the Tariff bills." As those bills number nearly a hundred, the Junta must have been pretty busy. There is reason to be-lieve, however, that the Wool bill was the chief topic of discussion. There is a difference of opinion between the Sangamon statesman and some of his dark-lantern colleagues in regard to the amount of reduction of the ad valorem rates on woollen manufactures. He is willing to accede to the maximum rate of 10 per cent ad valorem on the highest grades, but iemurs to the proposition to reduce the lower rates 5 per cent, a reduction which some members of the nte insist shall be made.

The subject of revenue is one which has begun to trouble a good many Free-Traders in the House outside of the Ways and Means Committee. They realize that if there shall be any tariff legislation which will greatly diminish the revenue from customs it will be absolutely necessary to replanish the Treasury from some other necessary to replenish the Treatury from some other tource in order to provide for the necessary expenditures of the Government. The "revenue reformers" have always maintained, during the last fifteen years at least, that a reduction of rates of duty would result in a corresponding decrease of revenue, and it is too late for them to abandon that position. The springer Pree Wool bill in its most recent form would reduce the revenues from wool alone, on the basis of last year's importations, by the sum of \$7,506,295. The total value of the importations of woollen goods in the same year—the year ended June 30, 1891—was \$40, 630,210, and the rates of duty are to be reduced to an average of less than 40 per cent ad valorem. Not only are some of the rates to be reduced to 25, 30 and 35 per cent respectively, but all specific rates are to olished and ad valorem rates only retained. This will inevitably result in heavy loss of revenue. if the importations should not increase beyond the natural ratio, and a duty of 40 per cent should be collected on all goods, the total revenue under the pollen schedule would amount to only \$16,252,000, a loss of revenue, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1800, under the tariff of 1883, amounting to g21,188,000. The loss of revenue under the Springer bill therefore could not be less than about \$25,000,000.

The duties collected on cotton-ties and hoops for balling purposes in the year ended June 30, 1861, amounted to about \$350,000. There are nearly a score of bills pending to place these articles on the free list, of bins pending to pince these the duties on bagging and as many moze for repealing the duties on barriaps and bags and one for the repeal of the duties on burlaps and bags for grain. The duties on salt, which it is proposed to repeal, amounted to \$304,000 in 1890. In the same year the duties on lumber, which it is proposed to place on the free list, amounted to about \$1,500,000. Free coal and fron ore are among the articles the demand for which is loud and persistent. The imports of coal dur-ing the year ended June 30, 1891, amounted to 1,055, ing the year ended June 30, 1801, amounted to 1,055, 960 tons, the duty on which, at 75 cents a ton, amounted to \$716,637. Many other propositions to repend or reduce duties on a large number of articles are pending in the Committee on Ways and Means, as has already been shown in these dispatches, but the legislation proposed in regard to the articles above mentioned alone, if enacted, would cause a loss of customs revenue amount-

ing to more than \$30,000,000 a year. But a considerable number of influential Southern Democrats also propose to reduce the revenues from in ternal taxation; some of them desire to repeal all such It is plain, therefore, even to Democrats, that ething must be done to provide other ways and means for the support of the Government. A good many of them are in favor of the issue of as much flat money as may be necessary, but more of them prefer the imposition of a graduated tax on incomes, and Mr. Wike, of Illinois, yesterday, after consultation with a good many of his party associates, offered a resolution netructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in instructing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill for that purpose. There is no dearth of such measures, at least a dozen having been already referred to Springer's committee. Most of them were offered by Southern members, but Mr. Lane, of Illinois, and Mr. Wheeler, of Michigan, are represented by such bills. The first one was introduced by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina. Like a number of the other bills, this cape is adopted with a promphile. It sets forth that

one is adorned with a preamble. It sets forth that "the farmers and laboring classes of our country have log an unequal and unjust taxation," and that ould be imposed "fairly and justiy, so that all should bear the burden of taxation in proportion to their ability to pay." The bill imposes a tax of 1 per cent upon all incomes of individuals, firms, estates and cororations exceeding \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000; cent on incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000; 3 per cent on incomes of \$25,000 to \$50,000; 5 per cent comes of \$50,000 to \$75,000; 6 per cent on incomes of \$75,000 to \$100,000; 8 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 to \$200,000, and 10 per cent on all incomes exceeding

The bill offered by Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, proposes a tax of 3 per cent on all incomes in excess of \$3,000 a year. Mr. Wheeler, of Michigan, proposes a tax of 2 per cent upon " the gains, profits and income of every person, irrespective of the amount of said i The scale of taxacion embodied in the bill ffered by Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, is as follows 84,000 to \$10,000, 1 per cent; \$13,000 to \$25,000, 2 per cent; \$25,000 to \$50,000 to \$100,000, 4 per cent; over \$100,000, 5 per cent.

No fewer than four of the twelve bills were offered by Tennessee Representatives, and to each of them it prefixed a stump speech in the form of a preamble One of them proposes the following scale: \$5,000 to \$10,000, 2 per cent; \$10,000 to \$25,000, 3 per cent \$25,000 to \$50,000, 4 per cent; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 5 r cent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 6 per cent; \$100,000 to \$200,000, 8 per cent; over \$200,000. 15 per cent. The scale embodied in the bill offered by Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, is the same as the one above, except that the rate on incomes in excess of \$200,000 is to be 10 per cent instead of 15. Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee became so excited over his own eloquent preamble that his scale of taxation, beginning with 10 per cent on all incomes of \$5,000 to \$10,000, runs up 5 per cent at a spurt until it reaches 25 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Richardson's preamble condemns "pure monopoly" and "favored classes" and declares that the present system of taxation " is contrary to the genius of our institut ons and destructive of nd devotion to those institutions on the part of the people." Of course, therefore, Mr. Richardson's bill is a measure which may be fairly regarded as radical in its nature. The scale of taxation he proposes is as follows: \$5,000 to \$5,000, 2 per cent \$6,000 to \$10,000, 5 per cent; \$20,000 to \$30, 000, 15 per cent; \$30,000 to \$50,000, 20 per cent \$50,000 to \$100,000, 30 per cent; over \$100,000

\$50,000 to \$100,000, 50 per cent; over \$103,000.

40 per cent.

The bill offered by Mr. Lanham, of Texas, proposes a uniform tax of 3 per cent on all incomes in excess of \$5,000. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, proposes to respect the income-tax has passed by the XXXVIIIth Congress, except that the exemption shall be \$1,200 instead of \$600. The scale proposed by Mr. Lane, of Illinois, begins at 1 per cent on incomes of \$4,000 to \$10,000, and runs up to 5 per cent on incomes in excess of \$100,000. The bill offered by Mr. Watson, of Georgia, the leader of the Allance party in the House, provides for the following scale of taxation: \$10,000 to \$20,000, 3 per cent, and 1 per cent for each additional \$20,000 of income up to \$100,000; \$100,000 to \$200,000, to per cent; \$200,000 to \$400,000.

10 per cent; over \$400,000, 20 per cent.

It may be unnecessary, and yet it is pertinent to

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add that Chairman Springer has no misgivings in respect to the sufficiency of the revenues or as to the source from which any decict may be made good. He said to-day to a Tribuae correspondent:

"I do not apprehend any deficit in the revenues on account of leadstation by this Congress, but if there should be any danger we could herease the whiskey tax 15 or 20 cents a gallon, and that would furnish all the money we might need."

"How much will your Wood bill reduce the revenues reasked the correspondent.

"Oh, not more than \$10,000,000 a year, according to my calculation," Mr. Springer cheerfully replied. He continued: "You see the reduction of duties on woollen goods will result in an enormous increase of importations, so that the lower rates will probably produce nearly as much r venue as the present rates."

"Why do you make a greater reduction on laces, embroideries and other fine and expensive goods, than on the coarser and cheaper grades?"

"We do not, as I can easily explain when the proper time comes," the statesman replied. He may also explain at the same time how the "enormous increase of the importations" of foreign woollen goods; that Is an aspect of the case which thus far does not seem to have attracted his attention.

AN INTERSTATE COMMERCE HEARING. ARGUMENT ON SENATOR CULLOM'S BILL-THE

AUTOMATIC COUPLER. Washington, Feb. 10.-The Senate Committee on In terstate Commerce to-day heard further argument upon the pending Cullom bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, so as to clothe the Commission's decisions with judicial force and otherwise to make its provisions more stringent. J. K. Cowan, general counse of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was the first speaker. He made a long argument to show that the bill was unconstitutional, and in the course of his argument he asserted that the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court was that what is a reason rate for transportation is a judicial question, which connot be determined by a Legislature or by anybody except a court of justice.

Chairman Cullom reminded the counsel that there was provision made for an appeal to the courts from the Commission. The counsel acceded to the sugges-tion, but added that the courts could act only as appellate bodies.

Senator Hiscock remarked that the bill might easily be amended to meet that objection.

The chairman called attention to the fact that the bill authorized the courts, if dissatisfied with the Com-mission's finding, to refer the case back for further consideration, or to pass upon the case after correcting

The counsel insisted that the court was still bound by the case made up by the Commission, and was therefore deprived of its full legal function. He then proceeded at some length to point out objections to the prebable practical workings of the bill, which he said violated the first principles of Anglo-Saxon fair play. William E. Rogers, ex-member of the Board of State

Railroad Commissioners of New-York, and now member of the Committee on Safety Appliances, spok in favor of the bill prepared by him and introduced nator Cullem to compel railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and locomotives with driving wheel brakes. The bill would obvinte the necessity for the employment of a man to go between the cars to couple and nneouple them. The representatives of 125,000 ant of the 160,-000 miles of railroad in the country were in favor of the bill, and the switchmen, he said, had also approved

Mr. Ely, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposed any art, gay, or the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposed any action at all by Congress tooking to the equipment of railroad cars with couplers, on the general ground that legislative interference was not needed. As the railroads were directly interested, they should be allowed to settle the matter among themselves. He thought the resitter would in time adjust itself.

promote the safety of National banks. The bill makes It unlawful for officers to borrow any money from a bank till after the loan has been requested of and approved by the board of directors of the bank, or by the executive committee of such board, and requires that the Controller of the Currency shall be fully informed from time to time of the extent of such liabilities and of the porsons to whom such loans are made

J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, thought that the bill was wholly unnecessary. The laws now, if properly admin 1-tored, were sufficient to remedy the evils complained

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, favored the bill as providing safeguards against improper borrowing from

Pending a demand for the previous question, the morning hour expired—the point of no quorum having

been made against the demand.

This gave rise to a little pleasant colloquy between
the Speaker and Mr. Reed, of Maine, the latter contending that no business could be transacted until a quorum had appeared, and the Speaker taking the view that, the morning hour having expired, the business pending in it went over until to morrow without respec to a quorum. In the course of the colloquy the speaker and that (with the greatest respect to the gentleman) the gentleman was dodging the question, as he had been accusomed to do during the last Congress.

The laughter caused by this remark was renewed when Mr. Reed smilingly suggested that compaint had been made against him because he had not dodged any question. The matter then went over.

ARGUMENTS ON THE ANTI-OPTIONS BILL. Washington, Feb. 10.-Mr. Forbes, of the Daluth Board of Trade, appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture to-day with an argument against the passage of the proposed Anti-Options bill. Its passage, he contended, would demoralize the grain trade of the whole country, and especially of that portion of it which was dependent upon water navigation to transport products to market. In response to a question by the chairman, Mr. Forbes stated that he desired only that the holder of the property should be

permitted to sell for future delivery. The chairman stated that there was nothing in the bill which would prevent that. The position of the mmittee was that if wheat were placed in an elevator, but one receipt could be given. The holder of that elevator receipt was the owner of the property wherever it was situated.

Mr. Howard, a merchant of St. Louis, favored the bill, declaring that the dealing in futures was the mosbill, declaring that the dealing in fatures was the mis-subtle kind of gambling. The hog products of ti-Unifed states for the last ten years had not paid to-cost of the hog, and yet the hog puckers of Chica-had become millionaires. They had become so b-gambling in futures. There was no difference betwee a Board of Trade and a bucket shop, except that or, sold a bushelful and the Gher a bucketful.

RESULT OF THE ANTI-OPTION DISCUSSION. Chicago, Feb. 10.-A St. Paul disputch says: "Wheat went down like a shot at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday on the announcement that the Wash-burn Anti-Option bill would pass and thereafter all Minnesota banks would demand a margin on wheat of from 15 to 25 cents a bushel. The last hour of trading was decidedly panicky, and on the 'curb,' after the close of the Board, No. 1 Northern sold off over 2 cents a bushel."

a bushel."

A meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, at which the Anti-Option hall, now pending in Congress, was discussed at length, together with the best means to meet it. The president was authorized to appoint a committee to go to Washington and appear before the Senate committee considering the bill on February 15.

A HEARING ON THE ADMISSION OF UTAH. A HEARING ON THE ADMISSION OF CIAIL.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The House Committee on
Territories gave a hearing this morning to a delegation
of citizens from Utah in favor of the passage of the bill
introduced in the House by Delegate Caine and a
similar bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Fanik. similar bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Parin-ner, providing for local self-government for Utah and for the election of the Territorial officers. Among the persons present were ex-Governor West, Mr. Smith, a lawyer of Ogden, and Judge Judd, formerly associate justice of the Territory. The tenor of the arguments advanced to-day was that the present government of the Territory was inadequate, corrupt and impracti-cable. Charges were made by the spokesmen that the officials in power administered the affairs of govern-ment more for their own personal aggrandizement than for the good of the people, and that malfeasance in office was common. advanced today was that the present government of

THE BLAND BILL REPORTED.

A DECISIVE VOTE IN COMMITTEE FOR ITS RECOMMENDATION.

MR. BLAND EXPECTS ITS PASSAGE WITHOUT DELAY-HIS EXPLANATION OF

ITS PROVISIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEA Washington, Feb. 10.—The Bland Free-Coinage bill was reported to the House to-day with a favorable recommendation. The proceedings in the Coinage Com mittee were monotonous but decisive, the eight free cominge members standing like a stone wall against every proposition which was calculated to check or divert them from their purpose. On every test vote the members of the committee divided, as it was an-connecd in these dispatches that they would do on the ay the committee was appointed.

The votes in favor of the bill were cast by Messrs Bland, Williams, of Illinois; Kilgore, Robertson, Pierce, Epes, McKeighan and Bartine-seven Democrats and one epublican. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Illinois; C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania; John on, of North Dakota; Tracey and Williams, of Massachusetts—three Republicans and two Democrats. The proposition for an international conference was rejected by a like vote. An amendment to limit free colnage to the product of American mines received only two votes—those of Messrs. Stone and Johnson. Mr. Tracey's amendment to require that the silver dollars coince under the act shall each contain 480 grains of pure silver, or 533 1-3 grains of standard silver, was, of course, rejected, as also was the amend ment striking out the provision in the bill which requires that when France shall open her mint to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, the weight of the United States silver dollar shall be reduced so as to correspond with that ratio.

The minority of the committee will probably unite in an argument against the bill, which will accompany the report of the committee, but which will not be likely to receive the support of a majority of the House Chairman Bland said this afternoon that the report of the majority of the committee will be printed and laid before the House early next week, and that he expects to have the bill considered and passed without any unssary delay. The friends of the measure do no think that any interposition of the Committee on Rules will be required in order to bring it to a vote within a rensonable time, but if such action shall be necessary. eay it will be promptly taken by the majority of that committee. Chairman Bland has made the following statement in explanation and defence of the bill, which statement in substance will be embodied in the committee's report:

"It contemplates the converting of all our silver noney, silver certificates and Treasury notes issued on builtion and gold certificates issued on gold into coin notes redeemable in coin, thus converting our paper into himetal paper, instead of keeping up the distinction between gold and silver in our paper issues. This con forms to the idea of coining both metals on an equality, gold and silver free. The coin notes are redeemable in coin and, of course, in whatever coin it may be most convenient for the Government to redeem them in The depositors of gold and silver buillon have the privi lege of waiting until their bullion is coined, and having the coin returned to them, or they may deposit the bullion and receive coin notes at the coin value of the bullion deposited. The bullion then becomes the property of the Government, and is coined as fast as may erty of the Government, and is comed as nat as inly be necessary for the redemption of any notes presented for redemption. It obviates the expense of coining all the bullion at the time it is deposited. The people seem to be desirous of using paper money instead of the coin itself—to prefer paper to coin—and for that reason coin notes may be issued and the bullion held for coining, to coined only when necessary for redeeming ne A man holding a coin note will not know whether it is a gold note or a silver note, for, if he deposits gold bullion or gold coin, he gets a coin note, and if he deposits silver bullion or silver coin he gets the same kind of a com note. It abolishes the present distinction be-

tween our coin notes.

"My bill also differs from any other bill that ha been introduced in providing that when France may resume the free and unlimited coinage of silver at her present ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, and the President makes a proclamation to that effect, that ratio shall ther become our fegal ratio, and our coins shall conform It is asserted that France will not resume from of 16 to 1 would cause all our silver to go to the French mint, which would be embarrassing to France to some extent probably, and very much so

"We wish to retain our silver money as our gold coin, hence there is a good reason why our ratio and that of European countries, should be the same. At any rate, there can be no pretext on the Washington, Feb. 10.—In the House, Mr. Bacon, of New-York, from the Committee on Eanking and Currency, called up the bill for the better control and to part of France for longer refusing to coin silver free and I have no objection to it. Consequently I am silling to conform to what seems to be the public

within to combine sentiment."

Mr. Hand wished the bill to be placed upon the House calerdar; but Mr. Dingley, of Maine, made the point that the bill must inevitably invoice an expense apon the Treasury and should go to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Bland said there was no charge made upon the Treasury. The speaker held the matter in abey ance, stating that he would examine the rule upon

PLANS OF THE FREE-COINAGE MEN. THE SENATE EXPECTS SPEEDY ACTION BY THE

HOUSE ON THE BLAND BILL.

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-The advocates of free coinage in the Senate, as was noted yesterday were neither surprised nor discouraged by the action upon the three Free Coinage bills referred to it for co To emphasize this fact, Senator Stewar said to day that early in the session, before introduchis Pree-Coinage bill, he had consulted a number of propriety or of "scoutorial courtery," to have the bil referred to the Committee on Finance and await it adverse report, which was counted on as a certainty. That plan seemed preferable to the other that was preposed, of having the bill lie upon the table and refusing to allow it to be formally referred to the committee pursued by the free-coinage Senators has not been finally decided upon, but both Mr. Teller and Mr. Stewart, the recognized champions of free colnage, said to-day that as matters now stood it seemed advisable to have the Senate await the action of the House. Teiler remarked that in some respects the Bland Bill. which has been reported to the House, was preferable to any one of the bills now before the Senate; and whether action should first be taken in the House of the Senate, the Island bill would probably form the groundwork and perhaps the text of whatever measure

In Mr. Teller's judgment, early action on the silver question will be forced in the House, and with that



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expectation the friends of silver in the Senate will for the present refrain from pressing for action in the latter body. It is desirable that the House shall act first, so that the Senate (in which the majority for free coinage is believed to be relatively stronger) may pass the House bill without amendment, and thus avoid any necessity for a conference committee. If, however, the House shall fail within a reasonably short time to take up the band bill, Mr. Teller says that the friends of free colonage will bring up the matter in the senate and press it to a final vote at as early a day as practicable.

ANOTHER CIRCUIT JUDGE NAMED. WALTER H. SANBORN NOMINATED FOR THE VIIITH CIRCUIT-A DISTRICT JUDGE. FOR PENNSYLVANA.

Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-The President today nominated another of the Circuit Judges whose appointment was anthorized by the Evarts law of last March, for the relief of the United States Supres Walter H. Sanborn was chosen for the VIIIth or trans-Mississippi Circuit, leaving but one more appointment to be made, that for the IXth or Pacific slope Circuit. Mr. Sanborn is a leading lawyer in St. Paul, between forty and fifty years old, and has had an extensive practice for a number of years in both the State and Federal courts in Minnesota and in the Supreme Court here. He is a Republican and has taken part in politics, but has held no judicial or taken part in points, our taken that been urged by other offices. His appointment has been urged by Senators Davis and Washburn, by the Minnesota Representatives and by the Senators and Representatives. from the two Daltotas. Mr. Sanborn is reported to be admirably equipped for the bench, and his selection is said to be in every way a satisfactory and com-

If the nomination for the IXth Circuit is made before Monday, it is fixely that all nine appointments will be reported together to the Senate by the Committee on

TO INVESTIGATE THE PENSION OFFICE. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE FOR A

WIDE SCOPE OF INQUIRY. Washington, Feb. 10.-In the House to-day Mr. Rules, reported a resolution for the appointment of committee of five members to investigate whether use has been made by the Commissioner rangements entered into with those countries; also a the methods of business in the Bureau of Pensions; discrimination made between applicants for pensions have taken advantage of their position to make profits. nd whether the Civil Service law has been violated

nethods followed by the Board of Pension Appeals. dministration of the Pension Office, and relterated be charg's against the Commissioner and his son, House Committee on Immigration, to day reported administration of the Pension Office, and relterated which he made in the last Congress, and upon which favorably a bill absolutely prohibiting Chinese immi-

in investigation was then based. for a number of gentiemen on the floor. He did not show why this bureau should be singled out for possible should be singled out for the bill provides for the registration of all charges and positive buncombe. General Raum was not afraid of an investigation at this or any other time, in regard to the workings and conduct of his office. Never, since the establishment of that office, had were been such a high rater of work done as had been done since Commissioner Raum had taken charge of it.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

deportation if found here unlawfully. A prominent feature of the bill provides for the registration of all charges persons now in the country by the Commissioner of internal Revenue, and requires them to obtain a certificate from him entiting taken to remain here.

A DERT OWED TO JOHN HOWARD PAYNE'S HEIRS. Washington, Feb. 10.—The name of the anthor of a Home, sweet Home," John Howard Payne, was heard in the senate to day when Mr. Mitchell reported from

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE. Washington, Feb. 10.-Among the papers presented secretary of War with the objections of licutenants of

officers and men of the Greely relief expedition, and asked that it be put upon its passage. Mr. Morgan objected, and the bill was placed on the calendar. Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were the following:

Increasing pensions in certain cases of total deaf-

For the relief of the legal heirs of John Howard On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill for appointment of representatives to the Historical Columbian Ex-position at Madrid in 1893 was taken up and passed.

It provides for a commissioner-general and two sistant commissioners. Mr. Vance off-red a resolution, which was refer the Committee on Contingent Expenses, to pay \$1,200 to Mr. Davidson, the contestant of Mr. Call's seat in

Higgins offered a resolution (which he asked should be laid over for the present) calling on the secretary of the Interior for detailed information as to the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Morgan said that the Committee on Foreign Relations had been instructed to obtain the same in formation; and that the committee was better qualified than the Secretary of the Interior, as they had power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. The resolution was laid over without action.

The joint resolution as to the payment to the State The joint resolution as to the payment to the State of West Virginia of her proportion of the direct tax was again taken up in the morning hour.

Mr. Fanikner spoke for about an hour advocating the joint resolution.

Mr. Earbour replied to Mr. Faulkner.

The discussion was interrupted at 2 o'clock, and the bill went over without action.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill for the carrying of fourth-class mall matter as third-class. Referred.

REVENUE MARINE TRANSFER. Washington, Feb. 10.-An argument prepared by Judge Jere Wilson, of this city,

fore the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in favor "Y. & S." Stick Licorice. world-wide reputation for superiority. Sold by all Druggists.

of the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department. The argument was made in be-half of the officers of the service, and was devoted in the main to a recitation of the advantages that would acorue to the Naval and Revenue services by the change.

THE "MOONSHINERS RILL" POSTPONED. OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES IN THE MEASURE TO

AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS. Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-The Judiciary Committee of the House was compelled to-day to withdraw for repairs the bill "to amend the Internal Revenue laws and for other purposes," upon which the previous question was ordered yesterday by a large majority. It was represented in the debate yesterday by Mr. Bynum, Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, and other friends of the measure that its provisions were ap proved by the Attorney-General and the Commiss f Internal Revenue. This was a surprise to Mr. Reed Mr. Burrows and other Republicans, who regarde some of those provisions as objectionable in the extreme, and measures were taken to check the passage of the bill until the facts could be ascertained. Mr. Burrows soon discovered that the friends of the bill were in error in saying that the measure was approved by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, and he informed Mr. Bynum that it could not be passed in the morning hour unless it should be

greatly modified.

In a letter to Mr. Burrows, written after a confer ence with the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue strongly objects to several sections of the bill. The first section he regards as objectionable because it repeals all minimum fines and pen-alties for violations of the Internal Revenue laws, Section 3 should never be enacted, because, in effect, it gives a justice of the peace or other judicial officer gives a justice of the peace or other junicial offices of a State exclusive jurisdiction over offences against the Internal Revenue laws, Election laws or other laws of the United States. The effect of this would be that a United States Commissioner in one county might issue a warrant for a person living in an ad-loining county for violation of the United States laws. A justice of the peace living in the community where the offence was committed would be compelled, under the bill if it should become a law, to take jurisdiction, make examination, and commit or fine or release

The bill contains other provisions which are re The bill contains other provisions which are regarded as extremely objectionable by the officers of the Treasury Department and the Department of austice. In fact, the only section which they approve is the one which is designed to prevent the use of the processes of the courts for improper purposes or by uncut thorized persons. The other provisions, of course, meet the warm supproval of the "moonshiners" and persons who violated the Election laws and other laws of the United States.

SENATOR VEST'S LEFTER.

CONSTERNATION AND DISMAY OVER IT AMONG DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Feb. 10 (Special).-The publication of

ienator Vest's letter to-day produced sensations the reverse of agreeable among Democrats in Washington. Democratic members of the House who supported Judge Crisp for Speaker felt especially aggrieved and indignant and they roundly denounced the Missouri senator in language which was both profane and picturesque. The general opinion, expressed in various phrase, was that "Vest has to make a - ass of himself about once a year, but this year he has fairly outdone himself and he deserves a gold medal from the Republicans." The Crisp Democrats who had flattered themselves that the bitter animosities provoked by the Speakership tussle and its result had been buried of course, disagreeably surprised and disapand has idicial or distance of course, disagreeably surprised and disagreement of the men urged by soft Repsentatives pointed. It is fair to say, also, that some of the men who supported Mills and who agree with him as to the policy which the Democratic party ought to pursue—until after the Presidential election—were singular to the presidential election and the point of the men gered by Mr. Vest's frank avowals, which, in their opinion, will not only aggravate the existing factional quarrels in the party, but be selzed and used with great effect by Republicans. One of them exclaimed: "There never was so complete a 'give-away.' If any Republican had written such things about the

Monday, it is fixely that all nine appointments will be reported together to the Senate by the Committee on the Judiciary, which has been ready for several days to present a report on the seven nominations already referred to if. Of the eight Judges chosen so far, two have been Democratis and six Republicans. A Republican is also likely to be selected in the IXth Circuit.

Joseph Buffington was to-day appointed United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He is a comparatively young man, being in the neighborhood of forty years of age. He has never held a public office. He is said to be the leading lawyer in Kittanning, where he lives, and is prominent in the political affairs of that part of the State in which he lives.

Judge John H, Burford was nominated to the State in which he lives.

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Judge John H, Burford was nominated to the State in which he lives of Indiana, but has lived in Oklahoma for some time. He established a good law practice in that Territory and was strongly indorsed by its citizens for the bench.

TO INVESTIGATE THE PENSION OFFICE.

RESOLUTIONS ADDITED BY THE HOUSE FOR A RECIPROCITY CORRESPONDENCE FURNISHED.

RECIPEOCITY CORRESPONDENCE FURNISHED. Washington, Feb. 10.—In response to a resolution of the House, President Harrison has sent to that hody communication from the Secretary of State contain-Catchings, of Mississippi, from the Committee on ing the correspondence between this Government and the Governments of Spain, Brazil, Salvador and the Dominican Republic concerning reciprocal trade re-lations, together with copies of the commercial arof his official place to promote his private affairs or list of import and export duties imposed by Brazil. posed by Spain with respect to Cuast and Porto Rico or practising attorneys; whether any of the clerks The Department of State, says Secretary Blaine, is not required by law to preserve among its archives records of concessions granted to citizens of the United States of concessions granted to children of the Contessions granted to children of the Contessions granted by foreign Governments. The Secretary was therefore by foreign Governments, a list of such concessions granted by the methods followed by the Dominican Republic as was requested by the House resolution.

A BILL TO KEEP THE CHINESE OUT. gration. Its provisions are exceedingly stringent Mr. Smith, of Blinois, could see no reason why making it difficult for a Chinese to get into the country the Pension Office should be made the general target and providing adequate and efficient means for his or a number of gentlemen on the floor. He did not deportation if found here unlawfully. A prominent

the Claims Committee a bill for the relief of his heirs. Payne was United States Consul at Tunis, where he died on April 9, 1852. Scon afterward his accounts y the Vice President was a communication from the as Consul were adjusted in the Treasury Department and a balance of \$205 was found to be di the line of the Army to the proposed changes from is now standing to his credit on the Register's books, but there is no appropriation out of which it can be Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for badges to Commander Schley and ho officers and men of the Grands ratio.

Washington, Feb. 10. Secretary Elahis to-day sent to the senate a letter recommending an amendment to existing law so as to provide that an ealisted man who has served as such twenty-five years or more in the Marine Corps, either as private or nonsioned officer or both, may, upon application to the President, be placed on the retired list. If the enlisted man had active war service during the late

Right

or

Wrong?

must restore the and at the sau leather.

LADIES will the Dressing you are using do both? Try it!

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressing into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside for a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Can such a Dressing be good for leather?

Wolff's ACME Blacking will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

25 Dollars worth of New Furniture for 25 Cents. HOW? By painting 25 square feet of Old Furniture with ASASSA PART SE AN DOLPHIA



-the woman who thinks that easy washing must be unsafe. It isn't unsafe, if you get the right thing to wash with. You will have the right thing, if you get Pearline. It does no harm, unless you don't use it. Spare Pearline, and you may spoil the wash; use Pearline, and you are spared the work.

Miss- Women tempted by cheap prices, large quantity, prizes and peddlers. Don't forget the effects of these imitations on hands and fabric. 20 IAMES PYLE, New York.

war, such service is to be computed as double time in counting the twenty-five years necessary to entitle him to retirement. The present law entitles an enlisted man to retire after thirty years of service, which practically includes only the veteran non-commissions officers, for few privates can endure thirty years military service.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING BILL ITS DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE-FIXING THE

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL REPORTS Washington, Feb. 10 .- In the Senate the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents was taken up as the unfin ished business. The clause authorizing the franking of official matter gave rise to some difficulty as to correct phraseology to be adopted, and various sug-gestions were made. Finally it was fixed in these words: "The Vice-President, members and members elect of Congress and Delectates elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank, any mail matter to any Gov-

ernment official." An amendment offered by Mr. Dawes to strike out the words "to any Government official" was rejected without discussion.

At 4:45 o'clock the consideration of the bill, so far as the committee amendments were concerned, was concluded. The bill was still open, however, to general amendments.

Mr. Coke moved an amendment to increase the extra

copies of the agricultural report from 300,000 (ss pro-posed in the bill) to 500,000. He said there were Senators and Representatives who sometimes paid from \$200 to \$400 for copies of the agricultura report to be sent to their constituents.

Mr. Manderson opposed the amendment, and suggested that the number be fixed at 400,000. Agri cultural reports, he said, freshly printed, were sold by dealers at from 5 to 10 cents a volume. That showed that they were a drug in the market and that mators and Representatives sometimes disposed of cir copies in that way. Mr. Frye-Does the senator think that any have

few rare instances.

Mr. Paddock supported Mr. Coke's amendment and spoke of the great value of the agricultural report, of which he said there were not half enough printed.

Mr. Manderson remarked that at the beginning of the Lth Congress there were 212,000 copies of the agricultural report in the folding-room of the Senate; and that, up to the close of that Congress, only 82,000 copies had been distributed. That did not show any great demand for the report.

Without any action on the amendment, the bill went over till to-morrow. Mr. Manderson-I am afraid that some have-in

MR. BLAINE DENIES IDLE RUMORS. NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT THAT HE IS TO

LEAVE THE CAMINET. Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary Blaine had a conference with the President this morning in regard to trade relations with Canada. As he was leaving the White House a representative of the Associated Press showed him the published statement that he was about to retire from the Cabinet. He read it slowly and then said with deliberation:

sons who have nothing better to do, and I ask you to deny them in the most positive terms. This statement is an infernal lie."

Questioned as to other rumored changes in the Cabi net, Mr. Blaine said :

can do to deny the absurd rumors about myself, with-out giving aftention to those concerning others. I suppose these rumors are started by the same men who set afont the one about me. There seems to be no more foundation for them."

Washington, Feb. 10.-The House went into Com mittee of the Whole on the Military Academy bill. Mr. Sayers, of Texas, in speaking of the measure riticised the expenditures of the List Congress. Mr. Bowers, of California, made a humorous speech

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

describing his efforts to reform the Military Academy bill and to cut down expenditures. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, opposed the appropriations made in the bill. Economy had to start somewhere, Mr. Compion and Mr. Pendleton also opposed them. Pending action on the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

ARRANGING FOR THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE. Washington, Feb. 10.-The negotiations between United States and Canada in regard to reciprocal trade relations were opened formally to-day at a conference held at the State Department of the representatives of each Government. The Secretary of State and tieneral John W. Foster represented the United States while Canada was represented by a commission con Attorney-General; Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Finance; Mr. Parmalee, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Stewart, private secretary. Customs, and Mr. Stewart, private secretary. The Commission really consists of the three first officials, the others accompanying them as attaches. Mr. Bowell takes the place of Sir Charles Pupper, but otherwise the Commission is the same as that which visited Washington last spring.

Secretary Blaine spent half an hour with the President at the White House this morning going over the ground to be taken by the United States. The Canadian delegates arrived about noon and there was a preliminary session of an hour, during which the conferrees arranged the ground for the coming conferences.

A STOCK BROKER DISCIPLINED.

The governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday suspended A. H. Combs, of A. H. Combs & Co., No. 15 Broad-st., for ten days, for a violation of the rules which prohibit conduct detrimental to the discipline and interests of the Excha On Tuesday Mr. Combs was in the Luckawanna crowd, and to show his enthusiasm for stock he offered to bet \$500 that the price would touch 162 before 152. "I'll take that," cried some one at the edge of the group. Mr. Combs turned see who had taken up his challenge, and when he found that it was Charles I. Hudson, of C. I. Hudson & Co., No. 36 Wall-st., he exclaimed: "Oh, get out, you're a sucker!" No fisticuffs followed this outbreak of temper, but Mr. Hudson sent in his complaint to the governing committee, and precedents required the

imposition of a penalty. It is said that Mr. Combs some time ago made It is said that Mr. Combs some time ago made a bet with Mr. Hudson as to the range of price in Sugar Trust certificates. The price touched Mr. Combs's figure "seiler 3 days" and he claimed the bet, but Mr. Hudson refused to pay it because the quotation was not "regular way." While Mr. Hudson was technically correct in his position, Mr. Combs feit hat he had fairly won his wager, and his remembrance of the occurrence doubtless led to his display of feeling in the Lackawanna crowd on Theoday. There seemed to be much sympathy for Mr. Combs when it was learned that the governors had maintained the dignity of the Exchange.

The idea of celebrating the centennary of the meeting of brokers in 1792 under a chestnut tree near where the Sub-Treasury how stands as the centennary of the Stock Exchange has been formally abandoned.

THROUGH CAR TO: CALIFORNIA, VIA NEW-

ORLEANS. The Seventh Through Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Car between New-York and San Francisco will leave New-York by Pennsylvania Railroad at 2:00 p. m., on Monday, February 15, going via Cincinnation New-Orleans. Unequalled service. No extension of the control of